

several health professions. The initial appointees of staff to plan and guide this development are striking. The dean is a former county health officer with 10 years of successful medical school administration. The first appointments to the faculty were not chairmen of either basic science or clinical departments; however, they possessed these qualifications: an internist experienced in comprehensive family care programs; a Ph.D. in sociology who, incidentally, had earned a master's degree in public health; and a Ph.D. in economics whose special competence is the financing and cost analysis of medical care. Dean Willard's initial appointments are not a devaluing of the traditional disciplines in medicine. Rather, they are a tribute to the social sciences for their contribution to understanding the meaning of a medical center and health education within a university and as integral parts of the community.

—CARLYLE F. JACOBSEN

The Meaning of Industrial Health

In the practical definition of program for the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, the letter of gift stipulated, among other things, that the school is "to em-

phasize occupational and industrial health and hygiene; health generally connected with or related to Pittsburgh and similar urban industrial areas; and research with reference to problems arising in connection with the foregoing."

As a layman I am assured that "clinical materials" are essential to make any school of the health professions flourish. If so, Pittsburgh should be the world capital for the study of occupational health. Here are the vast human resources of its industry. Here are the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, the corporate research laboratories, the Carnegie Institute of Technology and its School of Industrial Administration.

The school is training physicians for the field of industrial health. But industrial health no longer means merely the surgical treatment of accidents on the job. It means prevention, the maintenance of health, the extension of the concepts of public health in the broadest sense. All industry, all labor, their interest in steady production, steady jobs, and steady pay, have a direct interest in this scientific institution which is concerned with basic research and postgraduate teaching.

—PAUL MELLON

New Tribal Relations Officer



Forrest J. Gerard has been appointed Tribal Relations Officer of the Public Health Service's Division of Indian Health, succeeding Peru Farver, who retired from Federal service in February 1957. Since June 1955, he has served as the executive secretary of the Wyoming Tuberculosis and Health Association in Cheyenne.

Mr. Gerard, a member of the Blackfoot tribe, will be responsible for relations between some 250 Indian tribes and the Federal Government's Indian health program, which was transferred in 1955 to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare from the Department of the Interior.

After receiving a bachelor of arts degree in business administration from the Montana State University in 1949, he worked for 5½ years in Helena, Mont., first on the staff of the Montana State Department of Public Instruction and later with the Montana Tuberculosis Association.